

Exhibit 5

Merriam- Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

ELEVENTH
EDITION



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her survey). FORGET may suggest either a willful ignoring or a failure to impress something on one's mind (*forget what others say*).
2 neglect *n* (1588) 1: an act or instance of neglecting something 2: the condition of being neglected
neglectful \ni-'glek(t)-fəl/ *adj* (1624): given to neglecting: CARELESS, HEEDLESS *syn* see NEGLIGENT — **neglectful-ly** \-fə-lē/ *adv* — **neglectful-ness** *n*
neg-li-gee also **neg-li-gé** \ne-'glā-'zhā, -'ne-'glā-/ *n* [F *négligé*, fr. pp. of *néglier* to neglect, fr. L *neglegere*] (1756) 1: a woman's long flowing usu. sheer dressing gown 2: carelessly informal or incomplete attire
neg-li-gence \ne-'gli-jən(t)s/ *n* (14c) 1 *a*: the quality or state of being negligent *b*: failure to exercise the care that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in like circumstances 2: an act or instance of being negligent
neg-li-gent \-jənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. AF & L: AF, fr. L *negligent-*, *neglegens*, pp. of *neglegere*] (14c) 1 *a*: marked by or given to neglect esp. habitually or culpably *b*: failing to exercise the care expected of a reasonably prudent person in like circumstances 2: marked by a carelessly easy manner — **neg-li-gent-ly** *adv*
syn NEGLIGENT, NEGLECTFUL, LAX, SLACK, REMISS mean culpably careless or indicative of such carelessness. NEGLIGENT implies intention to one's duty or business (<negligent about writing a note of thanks>). NEGLECTFUL adds a more disapproving implication of laziness or deliberate inattention (<a society callously neglectful of the poor>). LAX implies a blameworthy lack of strictness, severity, or precision (<a reporter lax about accurate quotation>). SLACK implies want of due or necessary diligence or care (<slack workmanship>). REMISS implies blameworthy carelessness shown in slackness, forgetfulness, or neglect (<had been remiss in their familial duties>).
neg-li-gi-ble \ne-'gli-jə-bəl/ *adj* [L *neglegere*, *negligere*] (1829): so small or unimportant or of so little consequence as to warrant little or no attention: TRIFLING (<a ~ error>) — **neg-li-gi-bil-i-ty** \ne-'gli-jə-'bi-lə-tē/ *n* — **neg-li-gi-bly** \ne-'gli-jə-'bi-lē/ *adv*
neg-go-tia-ble \ni-'gō-sh(ē)-ə-bəl/ *adj* (1758): capable of being negotiated; as: *a*: transferable from one person to another by being delivered with or without endorsement so that the title passes to the transferee (<securities>) *b*: capable of being traversed, dealt with, or accomplished (<a difficult but ~ road>) (<~ demands>) *c*: open to discussion or dispute — **neg-go-tia-bil-i-ty** \ni-'gō-sh(ē)-ə-'bi-lə-tē/ *n*
neg-go-ti-ant \ni-'gō-sh(ē)-ənt/ *n* (1611): one that negotiates
neg-go-ti-ate \ni-'gō-sh(ē)-āt, -sē-/ *vb* -at-ed, -at-ing [L *negotius*, pp. of *negotari* to carry on business, fr. *negotium* business, fr. *neg-* not + *otium* leisure — more at NEGATE] *vi* (1599): to confer with another so as to arrive at the settlement of some matter ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to deal with (some matter or affair that requires ability for its successful handling); *MANAGE* *b*: to arrange for or bring about through conference, discussion, and compromise (<a treaty>) 2 *a*: to transfer (as a bill of exchange) to another by delivery or endorsement *b*: to convert into cash or the equivalent value (<a check>) 3 *a*: to successfully travel along or over (<a turn>) *b*: COMPLETE, ACCOMPLISH (<the trip in two hours>) — **neg-go-ti-a-tor** \-ā-tər/ *n* — **neg-go-ti-a-to-ry** \-sh(ē)-ə-'tōr-ē, -sē-/ *adj*
neg-go-ti-a-tion \ni-'gō-sh(ē)-ā-shən, -sē-/ *n* (15c): the action or process of negotiating or being negotiated — often used in pl.
Ne-gress \ne-'grās/ *n* (1786) *sometimes offensive*: a black woman or girl
Ne-gril-lo \ni-'gri-(l)ō, -'grē-(l)ō/ *n. pl* -los or -loes [Sp, dim. of *negro*] (1853): a member of a people (as Pygmies) belonging to a group of dark-skinned peoples of small stature that live in Africa
Ne-gri-to \ni-'grē-(t)ō/ *n. pl* -tos or -toes [Sp, dim. of *negro*] (1812): a member of a people (as the Andamanese) belonging to a group of dark-skinned peoples of small stature that live in Oceania and the southeastern part of Asia
ne-grit-ude \ne-'grā-'tūd, -'nē-, -'tyūd/ *n* [F *négritude*, fr. *nègre* Negro + *-i-* + *-tude*] (1950) 1: a consciousness of and pride in the cultural and physical aspects of the African heritage 2: the state or condition of being black
Ne-gro \ne-'(l)grō/ *n. pl* Negroes [Sp or Pg, fr. *negro* black, fr. L *niger*, *niger*] (1555) *sometimes offensive*: a member of a race of humankind native to Africa and classified according to physical features (as dark skin pigmentation) — **Negro** *adj*, *sometimes offensive* — **ne-groid** \ne-'grōid/ *adj* or *n*, often *cap*, *sometimes offensive* — **Ne-gro-ness** \-grō-nəs/ *n*, *sometimes offensive*
ne-gro-phobe \ne-'grā-'fōb/ *n*, often *cap* (1900): one who strongly dislikes or fears black people — **ne-gro-pho-bia** \ne-'grā-'fō-bē-/ *n*, often *cap*
1 ne-gus \ne-'gās, ni-'gūs/ *n* [Amharic *näḡus*, fr. Geez *nəḡāsa nagašt* king of kings] (1594): KING — used as a title of the sovereign of Ethiopia
2 ne-gus \ne-'gās/ *n* [Francis *Negus* †1732 Eng. colonel] (1743): a beverage of wine, hot water, sugar, lemon juice, and spices
NEH *abbr* Nehemiah
NEH *abbr* National Endowment for the Humanities
Ne-he-mi-ah \ne-'hi-ə-'mi-ə/ *n* [Heb *Nehemyāh*] (14c) 1: a Jewish leader of the fifth century B.C. who supervised the rebuilding of the Jerusalem city walls and instituted religious reforms in the city 2: a narrative and historical book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table
Ne-he-mi-as \-mi-əs/ *n* [LL, fr. Heb *Nehemyāh*] (1535): NEHEMIAH
NEI *abbr* not elsewhere included
neigh \nā/ *vi* [ME *neyn*, fr. OE *hnāgan*; akin to MHG *nēgen* to neigh] (bef. 12c): to make the prolonged cry of a horse — **neigh** *n*
1 neigh-bor \nā-'bər/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *nēahgebūr* (akin to OHG *nāhgebūr*); akin to OE *nēah* near and OE *gebūr* dweller — more at NIGH, BOOR] (bef. 12c) 1: one living or located near another 2: FELLOW MAN
2 neighbor *adj* (1530): being immediately adjoining or relatively near
3 neighbor *vb* **neigh-bored**; **neigh-bor-ing** \-b(ə-)rɪŋ/ *vi* (ca. 1586): to adjoin immediately or lie relatively near to ~ *vi* 1: to live or be located as a neighbor 2: to associate in a neighborly way
neigh-bor-hood \nā-'bər-'hūd/ *n* (15c) 1: neighborly relationship 2: the quality or state of being neighbors: PROXIMITY 3 *a*: a place or region near: VICINITY *b*: an approximate amount, extent, or degree (<cost in the ~ of \$100>) 4 *a*: the people living near one another *b*: a section lived in by neighbors and usu. having distinguishing characteristics 5: the set of all points belonging to a given set whose dis-

tances from a given point are less than a given positive number; broadly: a set that contains a neighborhood
neigh-bor-ly \-lē/ *adj* (1558): of, relating to, or characteristic of neighboring neighbors: *esp*: FRIENDLY (<a ~ welcome>) *syn* see AMICABLE — **neigh-bor-li-ness** *n*
neigh-bour \-bər/ *chiefly Brit var* of NEIGHBOR
nei-ther \ne-'thər also 'ni-/ *conj* [ME, alter. (influenced by either) of *nauther*, *nother*, fr. OE *nāhwæther*, *nōther*, fr. *nā*, *nō* not + *hwæther* which of two, whether] (12c) 1: not either (<black nor white>) 2: also not (<did I>)
usage Although use with *or* is neither archaic nor wrong, neither is *usage* followed by *nor*. A few commentators think that *neither* must be limited in reference to two, but reference to more than two has been quite common since the 17th century (rigid enforcement of antique decorum will help *neither* language, literature, nor *literati* — James Sledd).
2 neither *pron* (13c): not the one or the other of two or more
usage Some commentators insist that *neither* must be used with a singular verb. It generally is, but *esp*, when a prepositional phrase intervenes between it and the verb, a plural verb is quite common (<neither of those ideal solutions are in sight — C. P. Snow>).
3 neither *adj* (14c): not either (<~ hand>)
4 neither *adj* (1551) 1 *chiefly dial*: EITHER 2: similarly not: also not (Just as the serf was not permitted to leave the land, so ~ was his offspring — G. G. Coulton)
nek-ton \nek-'tən, -tān/ *n* [G *Nekton*, fr. Gk *nēkton*, neut. of *nēkton* swimming, fr. *nēchein* to swim — more at NATANT] (1893): free-swimming aquatic animals essentially independent of wave and current action — **nek-ton-ic** \nek-'tā-nik/ *adj*
nel-son \nel-'sən/ *n* [prob. fr. the name *Nelson*] (1889): a wrestling hold marked by the application of leverage against an opponent's arm, neck, and head — compare FULL NELSON, HALF NELSON
nemat- or **nemato-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *nēmat-*, fr. *nēma-*, *nēma*, fr. *nēmō* to spin — more at NEEDLE] 1: thread (<nematocyst>) 2: nematode (<nematology>)
ne-mat-ic \ni-'ma-tik/ *adj* [ISV *nemat-* + *-ic*] (1923): of, relating to, or being the phase of a liquid crystal characterized by arrangement of the long axes of the molecules in parallel lines but not layers — compare CHOLESTERIC, SMECTIC
nem-a-ti-cide or **nem-a-to-cide** \ne-'mə-tə-'sīd, ni-'mə-tə-/ *n* (1899): a substance or preparation used to destroy nematodes — **nem-a-ti-ci-dal** or **nem-a-to-ci-dal** \ne-'mə-tə-'sīd-/ *adj*
nem-a-to-cyst \ni-'sist/ *n* [ISV] (1875): one of the stinging organelles of coelenterates used in catching prey
nem-a-to-de \ne-'mə-tōd/ *n* [ultim. fr. Gk *nēmat-*, *nēma*] (1865): any of a phylum (Nematoda or Nemata) of elongated cylindrical worms parasitic in animals or plants or free-living in soil or water — called also *roundworm*
nem-a-toi-o-gy \ne-'mə-'tā-lō-jē/ *n* (ca. 1916): a branch of zoology that deals with nematodes — **nem-a-to-log-i-cal** \ne-'mə-tə-'lā-jē-/ *adj* — **nem-a-toi-o-gist** \ne-'mə-'tā-lō-jist/ *n*
Nem-butal \nem-'byə-'tōl/ *trademark* — used for the sodium salt of pentobarbital
nem-con *abbr* [NL *nemine contradicente*] no one contradicting
ne-mer-te-an \ni-'mər-tē-ən/ *n* [ultim. fr. Gk *Nēmerētēs* Nemertes, one of the Nereids] (1861): any of a phylum (Nemertea syn. Rhynchocela) of often vividly colored usu. long dorsoventrally flattened marine worms that typically burrow in the mud or sand along seacoasts — called also *ribbon worm* — **ne-mer-tine** \ne-'mər-'tīn/ *adj* or *n*
nem-e-sis \ne-'mə-səs/ *n* [L, fr. Gk] (1561) 1 *cap*: the Greek goddess of retributive justice 2 *pl* -eses \-sēz/ *a*: one that inflicts retribution or vengeance *b*: a formidable and usu. victorious rival or opponent 3 *pl* -eses *a*: an act or effect of retribution *b*: BANE 2
ne-moph-i-la \ni-'mā-fə-lə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *nemos* wooded pasture + *philos* loving] (1838): any of a genus (*Nemophila*) of annual herbs of the waterleaf family chiefly of western No. America that are cultivated for their showy blue or white sometimes spotted flowers
ne-ne \nā-(l)nā/ *n* [Hawaiian *nēnē*] (1902): an endangered goose (*Branta sandvicensis* syn. *Nesochen sandvicensis*) of the Hawaiian Islands that usu. inhabits waterless uplands and feeds on berries and vegetation
neo- *see* NE-
neo-clas-sic \ne-'ō-'kla-sik/ or **neo-clas-si-cal** \-si-kəl/ *adj* (1877): of, relating to, or constituting a revival or adaptation of the classical: *esp*, in literature, music, art, or architecture — **neo-clas-si-cism** \-kla-sə-'sī-zəm/ *n* — **neo-clas-si-cist** \-sist/ *n* or *adj*
neo-co-lo-nial-ism \ne-'ō-'kə-'lōn-yə-'lī-zəm, -'lō-nē-ə-'lī-/ *n* (1961): the economic and political policies by which a great power indirectly maintains or extends its influence over other areas or people — **neo-co-lo-nial** \-lōn-yəl, -'lō-nē-əl/ *adj* — **neo-co-lo-nial-ist** \-yə-'lī-/ *list* *n* or *adj*
neo-con \ne-'ō-'kən/ *n* (1979): NEOCONSERVATIVE
neo-con-ser-vative \ne-'ō-'kən-'sər-və-tiv/ *n* (1952) 1: a former liberal espousing political conservatism 2: a conservative who advocates the assertive promotion of democracy and U.S. national interest in international affairs including through military means — **neo-con-ser-vat-ism** \-və-'tī-zəm/ *n* — **neoconservative** *adj*
neo-cor-tex \ne-'ō-'kōr-'teks/ *n* [NL; fr. its being the cortex of the brain] (1909): the logenetically most recently developed part of the brain] (1909): the large 6-layered dorsal region of the cerebral cortex that is unique to mammals; *broadly*: the mammalian cerebral cortex
neo-cor-ti-cal \-kōr-ti-kəl/ *adj* (1909): of or relating to the neocortex
neo-Dar-win-ian \-dār-'wi-nē-ən/ *adj* (1895): of or relating to neo-Darwinism — **neo-Darwinian** *n*
neo-Dar-win-ism \-dār-'wə-'ni-zəm/ *n* (ca. 1900): a theory of evolution that is a synthesis of Darwin's theory in terms of natural selection and modern population genetics — **neo-Dar-win-ist** \-dār-'wə-nist/ *n*
neo-dym-i-um \ne-'ō-'di-mē-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. *ne-* + *-dymium* (fr. *diadymum*] (1885): a silver-white to yellow metallic element of the rare-earth group that is used esp. in magnets and lasers — see ELEMENT table
neo-Ex-pres-sion-ism \-ik-'spre-shə-'ni-zəm/ *n*, often *cap* N (1961): a revival of expressionism in art characterized by intense colors, dramatic use, figural forms, and emotive subject matter — **neo-Ex-pres-sion-ist** \-nist/ *n* or *adj*, often *cap* N